

MLA Works Cited Page

Basic Rules

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins and last name, page number header as the rest of your paper.
- Label the page Works Cited (do not italicize the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.
- Double space all citations.
- Indent the second and subsequent lines of citations five spaces so that you create a hanging indent.
- List page numbers of sources efficiently, when needed. If you refer to an article that appeared on pages 225 through 250, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as 225-50.

Capitalization and Punctuation

- Capitalize each word in the titles of articles, books, etc, but do not capitalize articles (the, an), prepositions, or conjunctions unless one is the first word of the title or subtitle. Example: *Gone with the Wind*, *The Art of War*, *There Is Nothing Left to Lose*.
- **New to MLA 2009:** Use italics (instead of underlining) for titles of larger works (books, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles)

Listing Author Names

- Entries are listed alphabetically by the author's last name. Author names are written last name, first name; middle names or middle initials follow the first name:
 - Burke, Kenneth
 - Levy, David M.
 - Wallace, David Foster

MLA Works Cited Page: Books

When you are gathering book sources, be sure to make note of the following bibliographic items:

- author name(s)
- book title
- publication date
- publisher
- place of publication

Book with One Author

Format:

Last name, First name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Example:

Henley, Patricia. *The Hummingbird House*. Denver: MacMurray, 1999.

Book with More Than One Author

Format:

Last name, First name, and Last name, First Name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Example:

Gillespie, Paula, and Lerner, Forsyth. *The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring*. Boston: Allyn, 2000.

Book with No Author

Format:

Title of Book. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Example:

Encyclopedia of Indiana. New York: Somerset, 1993.

Book with an Editor

Format:

Last name, First name. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication.

Example:

Jones, Alice, ed. *Childhood Vacations Worth Repeating with Your Own Kids*. New York: Houghton, 1994.

Article in a Reference Book (e.g. Encyclopedias, Dictionaries)

Format:

Last name, First name. "Title of Article". *Title of Reference Book*. Year of Publication.

Example:

Service, Robert F. "Ideology." *The American Heritage Dictionary*. 3rd ed. 1997.

MLA Works Cited: Periodicals

Articles in a Periodical (e.g. magazines, newspapers, and scholarly journals) that appear in print require the same medium of publication as books, but the MLA Style method for citing these materials and the items required for these entries are quite different from MLA book citations.

When you are gathering book sources, be sure to make note of the following bibliographic items:

- author name(s)
- title of article
- title of periodical (newspaper, magazine, etc.)
- Edition or issue # (if available)
- publication date
- page numbers

Article in a Magazine

Format:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Periodical* Day Month Year: pages.

Example:

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71.

Article in a Newspaper

Format:

Last name, First name. "Title of Article." *Title of Newspaper* Day Month Year: page number.

Example:

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." *Washington Post* 24 May 2007: A3.

An Article in a Scholarly Journal

Format:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Journal* Volume. Issue (Year): pages.

Example:

Duvall, John N. "The Supermarketplace of Images: Television as Unmediated Mediation in DeLillo's

White Noise." *Arizona Quarterly* 50.3 (1994): 127-53.

A Pamphlet or Brochure

Cite the title and publication information for the pamphlet just as you would a book without an author. Pamphlets and promotional materials commonly feature corporate authors (commissions, committees, or other groups that does not provide individual group member names). If your pamphlet has an author or a corporate author, put the name of the author. If not, begin with the title name.

Example:

Your Rights Under California Welfare Programs. Sacramento: California Dept. of Social Services, 2007.

MLA Works Cited: Electronic Sources (Web Publications)

When you are gathering electronic sources, be sure to make note of the following bibliographic items: (Not every Web page will provide all of the following information. However, collect as much of the following information as possible.)

- Author and/or editor names (if available)
- Article name (if applicable)
- Title of the Website, project, or book
- Any version numbers available (such as volumes or issue numbers)
- Publisher information, including the publisher name and publishing date
- Take note of any page numbers (if available)
- Date you accessed the material.
- URL

An Article Retrieved Online

Format:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Online database* Day Month Year of publication: page numbers. Day

Month Year of Access <URL address>.

Example:

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal* Aug.

2007: 173-96. 27 Feb. 2009 <www.infohio.org>.

World Wide Web

Format:

Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of webpage*. Day Month Year of publication: page numbers. Day

Month Year of Access <URL address>.

Example:

Langhamer, Claire. "Love and Courtship in Mid-Twentieth-Century England." *Historical Journal* Aug.

2007: 173-96. 27 Feb. 2009 <www.infohio.org>.